

is being erected another cooling station which will consist of being the northernmost of all. A house with a capacity of 2,500 tons, an elevator and an automatic shuttle cable railway are being installed to make the cooling equipment complete and up to date. The War Department will fortify these two Alaskan cooling depots, and the Navy Department proposes to locate more such stations within our Arctic dominions.

Our northernmost naval station proper on the Pacific coast is at Puget sound, Washington, and below that is another at More Island, California.

We will shortly have two new coal depots in California—at Mission rock, San Francisco bay, and at San Diego. Lawyers have lately been haggling over the title of the Mission rock site. At San Diego the War Department recently transferred the necessary land, but at the same time Congress designated the most valuable part of it as the site for a marine hospital. The Washington authorities have been lately endeavoring to untangle the snarl.

Coaling depots of large capacity are especially needed upon the Pacific coast, where oil and the very poor qualities of Western coal are the only available fuels. Fair coal is obtained from Australia and New Zealand, but not even this is sufficiently good for ships of war, and Uncle Sam will soon have to find his fleet of oil-coal keepers a supply of Atlantic coast and Welsh coal at his many depots along the Pacific.

Our first established foreign coaling station is that at Pichilquillo, in the Gulf of California.

It derives its name from the adjacent Pichilquillo harbor, but occupies the southern end of the San Juan Nopomuncho island, off the inner shore of Lower California. This island is one and one-half miles long, and near our coal depot is a small hill seventy-five feet high, sloping to a salt lagoon, yielding large quantities of salt.

A large hoard of treasure is hidden in the neighborhood of the station, according to tradition of the natives. Whether this is true or not, the sea thereabouts abounds with treasure. The near-by town of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, is the center of the pearl trade of this region, and was once a leading port for the export of silver. The pearl divers, all Yaqui Indians, commonly bring up shells from a depth of eight fathoms. La Paz is a town of some 4,000 population. Cortes landed there in 1563, and it was during his stay on the bay that he received the news of his disgrace.

The climate of this Mexican depot is very healthy, though red hot in summer. Snakes are very numerous and venomous, and terrible hurricanes are feared in the autumn months. The small harbor of Pichilquillo is one of the best on the Pacific coast, being protected on all sides. Yacales obliged to remain in the neighborhood during the bad seasons June 1 to Nov. 5—lie up there. Our coaling station is now complete, the equipment having cost \$25,000. Last year Uncle Sam deposited 5,000 tons of coal there, it being admitted by the Mexican authorities without port or customs dues of any kind.

**MID-PACIFIC STATIONS.**

We now have three mid-pacific naval stations in the course of construction or projected. The most important of these will be at Pearl Harbor, adjacent to Honolulu. It will cover 720 acres. The War Department will protect it with most complete harbor and channel defenses; but it will be some years before this great station will be completed, and meanwhile Uncle Sam will maintain a coal depot at Honolulu, in whose harbor he already owns very valuable land, buildings, ships and piers devoted to that purpose.

Tutuala, Samoa, has advanced from a mere naval coal depot to a naval station. The port of Pago Pago, where this Samoan station is located, is to the South Pacific what Pearl Harbor was to the North Pacific. It is already a port of call for the line steamers plying between Australia and San Francisco and is rapidly increasing in importance.

Our Guam station will be very valuable. The port of San Luis d'Apra has been selected as the site. Congress set the ball rolling by giving \$50,000 for the acquisition of land. After its capture Uncle Sam retained Guam for the express purpose of establishing a naval coal depot there. It was later that its value as a full-fledged naval station was seen. It will be a valuable port of call for coal and other supplies to ships plying between our Pacific coast and the Philippines.

Eight Philippine stations have been established by the Navy Department. Cavite, near Manila, will be a naval station proper. Besides this there are seven coaling depots in the archipelago—at Polio, Mindanao; Port Isabela, Basilan; Port Cebu, Cebu; Iloilo, Panay; Olongapo, Sulu, and Port Salomague, Luzon.

The world's largest floating steel dry dock is to be erected at the Cavite naval station. It will cost over a million dollars and will be 550 feet long by 100 feet wide. It will lift a ship of 15,000 tons and will be capable of removal from place to place by means of a barge.

Uncle Sam is now in need of a dry dock in the Orient. Now he has to send his big fighting ships of the Asiatic fleet to Hong Kong or Shanghai, and even as far as Nagasaki, Japan, when they want repairs or cleaning.

**ACQUIRING FOREIGN SITES.**

To maintain naval depots all over the world is now our policy. As state and negotiations are perfected by diplomatic arrangement and are confidential. At Yokohama a depot has already been established, and 12,000 tons of coal were stored there last year.

Golfo harbor, on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama, has been sought by Uncle Sam since before the civil war. This harbor and Chiriqui lagoon, on the opposite side of the isthmus, have both the subject of long diplomatic correspondence, but the titles to these points have been hanging in the balance pending a boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica. In view of new phases of the inter-oceanic canal problem we need these points more than ever as military and naval bases. They lie, respectively, west and east of the boundary between Colombia and Costa Rica. Just after the civil war Congress made a preliminary appropriation of \$500,000 for the colonization of Chiriqui with our freed slaves.

Golfo harbor, on the Pacific side, is a great salt lake, whose waters are never troubled. It is six miles long by a mile and a half wide. Chiriqui lagoon, on the Atlantic side, is also an excellent harbor, and is situated midway between Aspinwall and Greytown.

Also on the Galapagos islands, the home of the giant sea turtles, Uncle Sam has had his covetous eye for some time. This group lies in the Pacific off Ecuador and belongs to that republic. It would afford an excellent base for the defense of the Isthmian canal from the Pacific side.

## ART OPENINGS FOR WOMEN

### COMMERCIAL BRANCHES OFFER OPPORTUNITIES TO THEM.

Properly Trained, They Find Lucrative Employment in Various Manufacturing Lines.

New York Evening Post.

A few years ago most of the art training applied for by women had little or no relation to the practical uses of art. Women aspired to paint easel pictures, or if their abilities were not great enough for that they "decorated" china and bric-a-brac. This in spite of the fact that a number of American industries were in constant need of designers having not only a sense of the beautiful, but a technical training in the production of designs adapted to manufacturing purposes.

The extensive field which lies open in what is termed commercial art, formerly all monopolized by men, is now attracting many hundreds of women yearly. Incidentally the community is benefited by being relieved of much of the burden of bad taste in household decoration under the influence of the "decorated" china and bric-a-brac of old. Making designs for wall paper, carpets, oil cloths, chintzes, dress cottons and silks is more satisfying to the artistic soul than painting chocolate sets, and also more profitable. Outside of these there are dozens of branches of manufacture involving the use of ornamental designs. Manufacturers who formerly obtained most of their designs from Europe are only too eager to obtain them at home, for the double reason that their expenses are lessened and they are able to produce original instead of borrowed patterns.

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There is a constant demand upon this and similar schools for illustrators for advertisement drawings, posters, and so on. During the past year this one school accepted positions for sixty-one of its graduates, and the pupils received between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for work done by them. Some of the graduates at the beginning of their professional careers earned salaries as high as \$1,500 a year. They were, of course, women of original genius and unusual ability.

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Some years ago Sir John Mills staggered the art world by selling his picture "Soap Bubbles" to a well-known soap manufacturer who produced it in colors on the advertising pages of magazines all over the world. Up to that time, although plenty of artists had made advertisement pictures, they had done it strictly under cover, and such work was alluded to as pot-boilers unworthy of acknowledgment. The picture, which had come with new and advanced methods of black and white reproduction. Artists of reputation draw advertisements and are very well paid for them, he said. A woman whose pictures of child life and character bring high prices at the auction, and whose publishers do not disdain the advertising sheets of the very magazines in which

her illustrations appear, and illustrations and advertisements are equally well executed.

**ADVERTISING DESIGNERS.**

A young woman is at the head of the art department of a large pickling and preserving establishment. She designs the pictures and advertisement placards sent out by the firm and also designs the advertisement pictures that appear in the magazines. Another establishment employs a woman to ornament the labels on their jars and bottles. A good proportion of the clever cards shown in street cars and other public places illustrating the virtues of soaps, baking powders, condensed soups, etc., are made by women. Most of them are made in advertising agencies, and many another of the large cities, nearly all of which employ women designers.

For artistic establishments are willing to take girl apprentices, but many of them are glad to get young women who have had a trade training, and who are able to design as well as lithograph or do book work.

A few women lithographers are employed in scientific institutions, colleges, museums and botanical gardens to draw on stone the structural form of plants and animals that are used to illustrate research work. They are employed in a similar capacity by publishing houses, or leave their ink to become designers of book covers. So good are many of these that they are signed to them. Perhaps it may come by and by that the artist's name should not be signed to them, but it is printed on inside leaves of novels.

At least one woman has made fame for herself as a designer of artistic jewelry, and one, in England, has made a fortune with her fine wrought iron work. At the last Architectural League exhibition were shown beautiful sun dials, door knockers, and fountains designed by women, suggesting another branch of commercial art in which they are likely to shine.

To become a designer requires first of all artistic temperament and an instinct for the beautiful. Technique can be acquired, but taste is inborn. Given these requisites, and course of study continuing through two years or more under competent teachers is usually necessary. Free-hand drawing is an important part of the course, and the application of this knowledge follows. The instructors are practical men and women, in many cases actually engaged in manufacturing, and the instruction is accompanied by visits to various places for observation of the work of the commercial artist.

The New York School of Applied Design for Women has upwards of 300 young women enrolled in its classes. Many of these have passed their first year are making part of not all of their expenses while studying.

## THE NURSES OF THE ARMY.

### Women Now Regularly Employed with Marked Success.

American Medicine.

A brief account by Dr. McGee of the nurse corps of the army as it exists now has recently been published in the journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. A previous article dealing with the corps of military nurses, which began in May, 1888, and continued through September, when about 1,300 were employed. Between then and the present time they have served in the Philippines, the Philippines and even in the Chinese campaign. The number is now about 1,500, and they are active in duty, with a small body of "reserve" nurses who are active service and are ready to answer the call of duty at any time.

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Jeese Pomeroy. So long as their freak features are genuine, the illustrations of the freaks in the country were used up and there were no more elastic-skinned men, and not a criminal of note who had not written himself out in an effort to keep pace with the morbid public appetite.

A veritable famine in freaks ensued, and for a time the public hunger was partially appeased by fake freaks, such as mermals of domestic manufacture, conventional ugly young women who ate doughnuts and sawed wood, and tribes of Indian maidens who engaged in walking contests. At the same time the "great Sunday sermons for the people" were preached from such texts as, "The Man with the Sore Feet in Troy," "The New Cotton Leader Who Has Taken Society by Storm," and "Hellesios, the Countess Millions Who Wear False Teeth." From the moment of the introduction of these fake freaks the decline of the dime museum began, and continued until but one of those once popular places of amusement remained in New York, which had formerly supported fully a dozen.

The Sunday newspaper, however, has continued to thrive, but its future is already a matter of grave doubt. Many of those whose dollars are invested in Park Row. At the present day the anxiety shown by these men is plainly indicated by the fact that there is no better paid position in a newspaper office than that of Sunday editor, and none which changes hands more frequently, or leaves its incumbent in such pitiful nervous and mental collapse. As for the Sunday newspaper, it is a thing of the past, and its place is being taken by a more thoughtful and critical as freely as the said in a German boarding-house, which is made by each of the boards in turn.

The consensus of expert opinion points to a Sunday newspaper of the immediate future which shall be left "freaky" in character and of a higher literary and artistic merit. There are even optimists who believe that when the time comes the comic supplement, with its worn-out jokes, bad drawings, and glaring color, will cease to be read, and that the Sunday newspaper, by the chances are that a reformed and greatly improved Sunday newspaper is one of the probable possibilities of the not too distant future.

**THE NURSES OF THE ARMY.**

Women Now Regularly Employed with Marked Success.

American Medicine.

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shops adjoining are in process of demolition and at the corner a restaurant has been vacated in view of the housebreakers' advent.

All these operations have contributed to what amounts to a serious disturbance of the residents. From almshouses to shops, from shops to restaurants they are crowded, and now that the latter have been denuded of food supplies they are literally besieged with hunger. They roam the streets over the deserted eating house, seeking the shadow of visionary crumbs, licking and gnawing the woodwork for food. They pursue their vain quest in open daylight, and such crowds of idlers collect about the shop front to witness their hunt that special police arrangements have had to be made to guard against obstruction of traffic.

Really the hungry rodents are fighting for new quarters, and in those houses and shops whose every nook and cranny is already tenanted by swarms of rats the fear is entertained that unless something heroic be done at once to check the invasion the present occupants will have to leave the premises before the advance of the furred pest.

Shoreditch has witnessed its rat drama before. Three years ago, during a public holiday, the premises of Pearce & Plenty, in Old street, were left empty and with an undrained sewer, the rats in the eating house drew better than a prize fight. Men and youth struggled and tussled for a victory.

Scenes of this sort were witnessed for weeks last summer at the Fleet-street end of Salisbury corner. The gamblers of rats there drew so many sightseers that the spot became the gathering ground of pickpockets and thieves. The rats, however, were robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain at this corner, was one of a hundred victims who thus paid toll for their al fresco circus.

The destruction of buildings in the Strand and the loss of a mighty population of rats, and the damage they are working in making new abiding places is incalculable. In the houses of the Strand the rats have been found in the walls from basements to ceilings. The Gaiety restaurant, now in process of reconstruction, has been infected, and the havoc wrought is estimated at \$25,000.

Just a few days ago a Paisley woman had a desperate battle for life when, swept by a flood into a culvert, she was assailed by ferocious sewer rats. Her trunk was attacked by the other day in Essex, and not long ago a corpse was picked clean of flesh by these voracious rodents in a Lancashire workhouse.

Whether the authorities recognize the fact or not, London is growing seriously from an unmitigated plague of these vermin. It is asserted that many rats are brought to London by income tax cutters, who in two months recently 9,770 were killed at the docks.

**FORESTRY PROFITABLE.**

At Least the University of the South Has Found It So.

Boston Ideas.

The direct and immediate advantages of careful lumbering when combined with the practice of forestry have seldom been so forcibly shown as in the case of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., where the students have been since 1900 under the direction of the Bureau of Forestry.

Although \$3,000 for all of its timber was considered a fair offer by the university in 1900, the bureau, by its plan of management, has already secured a net profit of the university of \$3,200. Four more years of lumbering remain to be done, and for three years, at least, there is an assured annual profit of \$1,500. In a word, timber formerly valued at \$3,000 will have been made to yield a profit of over \$1,000.

Sewanee is on the top of a spur of the Cumberland plateau and is a noted summer resort. Every summer when the university opens, hundreds of persons from all over the South take cottages in the town to enjoy for the season the fine climate and the beauties of the woodland scenery. The work of the Bureau of Forestry is thus brought to the attention of a large number of people, many of them owners of Southern timberlands, who see for themselves the practical advantages of forestry and careful lumbering in the surprisingly large profits and improved appearance of the forest.

A detailed account of how the results in the Sewanee forest have been achieved has been published by the Bureau of Forestry in Bulletin 28, entitled "Conservative Lumbering at Sewanee," by John Foley. The bulletin does not contain such specific instructions for the management of timberlands like those at Sewanee that they can be applied to the management of any other land. It illustrates, however, what may be done with such timberlands, and especially does it emphasize the importance of forestry may be practiced in the South, as elsewhere, with profit.

**Here's a Queer Suit.**

Kansas City Journal.

Margaret Blakemore filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against the German Hospital Association for \$5,000 for the death of her husband, Thomas Blakemore. She alleges that her husband died at the German Hospital, April 19, 1929, through the fault and negligence of the physicians at the hospital by their failure to perform an operation. She says that her husband was operated on by the German Hospital Association, and that he died under the influence of an opiate. She objected and they refused to perform the operation, and her husband died. She says that the operation should have been performed in spite of her objections.

**The Prodigal's Return.**

Well! Well! How is you, Mistah Sun! I thought dat you was laffin' 'cause you 'sposed you was done. We feelin' mighty lonesome, 'cause we all had underestood dat we'd be cuttin' off 'business an' had gone away for good.

We 'spected, when we looked upon dat dark an' gloomy sky, dat you'd put up de shutters an' had bid de world good-bye. We don't know 's no more, 's you've come an' done. But I tell you 'what it is, you's mighty welcome, Mistah Sun.

—Washington Star.

## 54 Years Old To-Day Hazelton Pianos

The HAZELTON presents the very unusual condition of a high-grade, artistic piano which is in a sense also a popular piano. It is popular with people of refinement, and it is popular with piano merchants who value their good names and do business for permanent results and lasting reputation.

**Pearson's Piano House**

134-136 North Pennsylvania St.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Incorporated July 12th, 1899. Commenced Business Sept. 1st, 1899.

**THE INDIANAPOLIS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 122 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.**

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President. H. C. MARTIN, Secretary.

**Summary Fourth Annual Statement, December 31, 1929**

Capital paid up in cash	\$200,000.00
Reserve, unassigned premium fund	127,129.29
Reserve for unpaid losses	14,421.23
Reserve for reinsurance premiums	1,050.29
Surplus over capital stock and all other liabilities	1,050.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$343,651.10</b>

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**PARK-To-Morrow** Tuesday, Wednesday

Sullivan, Harris and Wood's Great Sensational Production,

**For Her Children's Sake** Selma Herman and 20 Others

A Powerful Cast Including

Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Hoyt's Funniest and Best Farce-Comedy,

**A Texas Steer**

The Play That Made All America Laugh.

PRICES 10c, 20c, 30c.—Daily Matinee. Everybody goes to the Park. Next Week—Holden Comedy Company.

**ENGLISH'S** Evenings At 8:15

**BURTON HOLMES**

Lectures (SWEEDEN) Wed. April 29

Norway I (The Fjords) Tues. May 5

Norway II (The Midnight Sun) Wed. May 13

Magnificent Colored Views Numerous Motion Pictures

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**Indianapolis, Monday, May 11**

Two Performances at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 p. m.

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